The Columbian Mirror and Alexandria Gazette.

ALEXANDRIA—PRINTED, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY, BY ELLIS PRICE, AT THE EAST END OF THE MARKET-HOUSE

No. 382.] TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1795. Vol. III.

ALEXANDRIA, SEPTEMBER 12.

THE REPORT

Of the Health Officer of the town of Alexandria to the Committee of Conference..

The Health Officer solicitous to obviate the general apprehension, relative to the introduction of the yellow fever into this place, and desirous of suppressing an infant rumour founded altogether in error; on the best of his information and the pledge of his veracity, reports—

That under all the disadvantages of extreme and continued heat during the summer months, the inhabitants were generally equally healthy, if not more so than they have been heretofore during the same season. That at the present period it can scarcely be said with propriety, that any epidemic prevails among us. Some cases of Dysentery and the bilious autumnal remittant have appeared, but fewer in number to the best of his recollection, than he has been accustomed to meet with in preceding years. That one case of bilious fever in a form more highly concentrated than usual has occurred, and that the disease was probably contracted in Norfolk, as the gentleman left that place a few days prior to his illness, but he has so far recovered as to be deemed out of danger. Every proper precaution was used to prevent the propagation of the contagion if any existed, and even those who were his immediate attendants are still in perfect health. The rumour therefore of an existing malignant fever being among us, is totally without foundation.

The Health Officer assures his fellow-citizens, that while their accustomed vigilance is employed to guard against internal sources of disease as well as the introduction of contagion from abroad, they have no real ground of apprehension, but he at the same time strenuously recommends an unremitted perseverance and activity in the prosecution of these object. The smallest collection of matter in the streets, yards, or alleys, capable of affording any putrid exhalation, especially of the vegetable kind, should be carefully and speedily removed, for the collective force of a *number* of the smallest nuisances of this nature, has a powerful tendency to generate a predisposition to disease, and consequently to favor the operation of foreign contagion.

ELISHA C. DICK, Health Officer.

We certify that the foregoing representation of the health of the inhabitants of Alexandria accords with our observation, and that we know of no malignant fever existing among us.

JAMES CRAIK,
STEPHEN COOK,
JAMES GILLIES,
HENRY ROSE.

High proof Jamaica RUM,

in Puncheons.
SUGAR in Hogsheads and Barrels,
PORK in Barrels.
HERRINGS in Barrels,
For Sale by
FLETCHER & OTWAY.

Who have removed their Counting House to that lately occupied by Mr. Wheaton.
Alexandria, 12th Sept. 1795.

TO LET.

A Store and celler at the corner

of Prince and Water Streets, lately in the tenure of *L. Albers & Co.* For terms apply to
PHILIP G. MARSTELLER.
Alexandria, Sept. 12, 1795

William Hartshorne and Sons

HAVE imported in the schooner Harriot, Captain Moody, from Barbados, a few hogsheads of

Rum, and Sugar

in hhds. and barrels. *They have also on hand,*

Bar Iron, Mohogany in Logs or

plank, Loaf Sugar in barrels, a few small and middle sized trunks and crown soap in boxes, which will be sold on reasonable terms for cash or the usual credit. ☞ Cash given for wheat or flour. Sept. 2.

NOTICE,

THOSE indebted to the late concerns of *Buchan, Patton & Co.* and *James Patton & David Finlay*, are again most earnestly requested to come forward. and make payment to the subscriber. The unusual indulgence already given to the debtors of *Buchan, Patton & Co.* and the late death of Mr. *Alexander Buchan* of that House in a peculiar manner urges the settlement of all their accounts. A consideration of these circumstances will, I flatter myself, induce their friends to save me the painful necessity of resorting to compulsory measures.

James Patton, surviving Partner of Buchan, Patton & Co. and James Patton & David Finlay.

☞ If any of the friends of the late Mr. *David Finlay* have any accounts where balances exist, either for or against him—I beg they may immediately come forward, that I may be enabled to render a full statement of his affairs, without longer delay.

James Patton, Administrator of David Finlay's dec'd.

I have for sale,

A few Pipes of excellent PORT WINE,
Old SHERRY, in Quarter Casks,
MALAGA, in do.
MOLASSES in Hhds.

JAMES PATTON.
Alexandria, Sept. 10. 1795.

NOTICE

IS *hereby given that an application will be made to the next General Assembly on behalf of* Achilis Helm, *heir at law to Leonard Helm, deceased to obtain grants of certain lands surveyed by the said Leonard Helm in his life time, in consequence of a grant to the Illinois regiment* July 18, 1795

Richards & Edmonds,

Have for sale at their Ware-house on Col. Ramsay's Wharf.

100 crates of Queen's ware elegantly assorted,
Muscovado Sugar in Hhds. and barrels
Molasses in hogsheads,
Madeira Wine in Pipes,
Port Wine in quarter-casks,
Pearl Barley in bags,
Raisons of a superior quality in casks,
Castile and Brown Soap in boxes,
Spermaceti candles in boxes,
Brimstone and Tar in barrels,
Also a quantity of Turk's Island SALT, and a considerable quantity of excellent Spanish Segars.

Alexandria, July 4, 1795. (t. f.)

I have now on hand, which I will

sell low for cash, viz. 8 by 10, 10 by 12 and 12 by 14 window glass, white soap of an excellent quality by the box, tanners,' lamp and linseed oil, by the barrel, one thousand gallons of Stone Ware assorted, with an assortment of Ironmongery, Cutlery and painters' Colours.

George Drinker.

Alexandria, 8mo. 17, 1795.

For Sale.

LOAF and lump SUGAR by the hhd. or barrel,
Muscovado SUGAR by the hhd. or barrel,
Imperial and young Hyson TEAS by the chest or smaller quantity,
Jamaica and Antigua Rum by the hhd. or barrel,
Old Cogniac Brandy by the barrel or gallon,
Sherry, Lisbon and Malaga Wines in quarter casks,
Claret in cases of 2½ doz. each,
Bottled Porter by the barrel of 3 doz. each,
Molasses by the hhd. or barrel.
Glass ware assorted in barrels,
10 by 8 Window Glass,
Fig blue by the cag,
8d. 12d. and 20d. nails,
Leiper's Snuff in bottles,
Dutch Linens, &c.

Robert Allison.

Alexandria, July 30.

ON Thursday the first day of October, will be run for over the course at Oxen hill, a match of one hundred guineas: and on the second day of October a sweepstakes of 75 guineas, and on the third day a genteel purse, free for any horse, mare or gelding that never won five pounds. The best two in three two mile heats, agreeable to the subscription paper in the hands of Mr. J. Thomas.

The Horses to be entered the day preceding the races, with Mr. J. Thomas; nine stone the standard.

Wanted immediately,

AT the Printing-Office in Martinsburg, Virginia, a JOURNEYMAN PRINTER, who is industrious and acquainted with the business.—Particular advantages will be given to one answering the above description.

N. WILLIS.

John Hubball,

UPHOLSTERER
AND
CABINET-MAKER,

Fairfax-street, opposite the Methodist Meeting-house,

RETURNS *his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general for their liberal encouragement to him since his residence in this town.*

He informs them that he has commenced the UNDERTAKING of FUNERALS, *upon the same plan as in England, and hopes by steadiness and attention to business to merit encouragement of a generous public.*

N. B. *Bells hang'd and Venition blinds made in the neatest manner.*

Alexandria Sept. 7, 1795

To be sold by private Contract,

THE unexpired term of the Lease or Covenant of that desirable lot, called SPRING-GARDEN, with all its extensive improvements. The lease or covenant has many and great advantages annexed to it. Apply to the proprietor on the premises.

H. WILBAR.

THE Partnership of A. Morehouse and Co. having this day dissolved by mutual consent: those persons having demands against the concern, and those indebted are requested to apply to GEORGE YOUNGS, who is charged with the receipts and settlements of said Co-partnership.

A. MOREHOUSE,
GEORGE YOUNGS.

Alexandria, June 8, 1795.

BUSINESS will be continued as usual under the firm of *Allison* and *Youngs*, who are now opening a general assortment of

Dry Goods

of the most fashionable spring importations, which they will sell low for cash or country produce; they have on hand Port Wine of a superior quality, in pipes, hhds. and quartercasks—Likewise a quantity of Whiskey.

I would sell on a credit of sixty

Days a handsome pair of horses in high order—They were both, as I believe, eight years old last spring, and remarkably well adapted for riding horses.

R. WEST.

West Grove, 7th Sept. '95.

N. B. Was found by one of my negroe men, a tolerable good saddle and bridle of British manufacture.

Copper and Tin Manufactry

JOHN BEALE

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has removed from the town of Lynchburg to this place in a house in King-street, two doors above M'Knight's tavern, where he intends to carry on his business in all its various branches, such as making and mending all kind of gold, silver, copper and tin work. He likewise tins old copper tea kettles, sauce-pans, &c. &c.

Articles in the above branches of his business, may be had either by wholesale or retail, and those who buy to sell again, will find it to their advantage to deal with him.

All kinds of plated work done on the shortest notice, in the best manner, and warranted, such as bridle bits stirrup irons, buckles, tips and saddle bosses, made in the newest fashions; mill brands cut, either in copper or iron, China mended, and all kinds of bell metal, such as clock bells, ear bells for horses, and skillets; the bells he warrants to ring as well as ever they did.

MILL INKS

Made at the above shop, and at a moderate price The above articles will be done in a masterly manner.

☞ Also Clocks, Watches and Mathematical Instruments made and repaired in an elegant manner.

☞ He has on hand and now offers for sale, at a moderate price, at the above house, sundry articles of gold, silver, jewellery, copper, tin, and plate work, gilt watch chains, seals, keys, lockets, and breast pins.

The highest price given for old gold, silver, copper brass, pewter or lead.

City of Washington, July 8, 1795.

Commissioner's Office.

NOTICE is hereby given, that after the expiration of three months, from the publication of this advertisement, in the Baltimore Telegraphe, Maryland Herald- GeorgeTown and Alexandria papers, the Board of Commissionrs will proceed to divide all the property in the city not yet divided, unless the proprietors of such property still remaining to be divided, give due attendance on being informed such division is about to be made.

By Order.

3m. T. JOHNSON, jun. Sec.

☞ An APPRENTICE wanted—apply at the printing office.

The Columbian Mirror
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

FOR THE MIRROR.

THE EXAMINATION.
—No. VIII.—

THE next objection to be considered grows out of the treaty of 1783.

It is 10thly. That aliens are permitted to hold lands in our territory, and that the domestic prosperity and independence of the United States may be thereby destroyed.

The article objected to, is in these words.

"It is agreed that British subjects who now hold lands "in the territories of the United States, and American "citizens who now hold lands in the dominions of his "Majesty, shall continue to hold them according to the "nature and tenure of their respective estates and titles "therein."

It is to be observed that the provision extends only to such land as are *now* actually *holden* by the subjects or citizens of the one nation in the territory of the other, and not to future acquisitions. The treaty of 1783, after having in its 5th article stipulated that Congress should recommend the restoration of estates belonging to real British subjects which had been confiscated, engages by its 6th article that "no future confiscation shall be made."

The general and I think the true construction of this article has been, that it protects all property acquired before the signature of the treaty.

Those who maintain the contrary construction say, that since an alien cannot *hold*, but takes only for the benefit of the commonwealth, the estate, without the ceremony of an inquest of office, rests in the commonwealth the instant it is conveyed to an alien, and consequently there was not in him, even a forfeitable estate, on which the treaty of 1783 could act.

I shall not argue the two constructions.

If the extensive exposition be correct then it is too obvious for question, that as to property acquired, before the termination of the late war, the pending goes no farther than the former treaty. If the limitted exposition be correct, then it is not less obvious, that the stipulation being only in favour of those who *hold* lands, and aliens being incapable of *holding* lands, the terms of the provision will not comprehend the case which is said to *threaten* the *prosperity* and *independence* of the United States.

It is plain then, that under any construction, the 9th article of the pending treaty goes no further than the 6th article of the treaty of 1783, as to property acquired before the signature of that treaty. If the argument of those who contend for the limitted construction of that treaty, be correct, it is also plain that the 9th article would only extend to the protection of property acquired by British subjects, in those states the laws of which permit aliens to take and to hold lands.

I will proceed on the idea that the extensive is the true construction of the treaty of 1783. and that, consequently, the article we are examining secures all property acquired since that treaty.

It is to be observed that its provisions are reciprocal. The American citizen who has acquired lands in Britain is equally protected, with the subject of Britain who has acquired land in America. But it is said that the appearance of reciprocity which the language of the article contains is not real, but deceptive.

To support this assertion it is stated that British subjects have made great acquisitions of land in America, but that American citizens have acquired nothing in Britain.

The assertion is not admitted or believed to be true. I am persuaded that, of patented lands, British subjects have not made considerable purchases, except in those states which permit them to hold the lands so purchased. If in any case it has been done, it is obvious they must have been deceived by our own citizens, because no man would, of choice, purchase a property which was subject to an immediate forfeiture. I shall say nothing of the honesty of availing ourselves of that deception, but I repeat my conviction, founded on the nature of things, & an observance of what is transacted in Virginia, that British subjects have not, since the conclusion of the war, acquired lands to a very considerable amount in our territory. I am persuaded too that there are several instances of real property acquired in Britain by American citizens. The situation of the people of the two countries would produce this effect. In a country of which the population is full, very many people die unmarried and without issue. America having been peopled, in a considerable degree, by emigrants from Britain, our citizens would frequently be the next of kin and the derizees of persons dying without near relations in Europe. The probability then is, that this article is reciprocal in fact as well as expression. I speak not of unpatented lands, because to the purchase of them, foreigners have been allured (at least by Virginia) by laws authorizing the purchase and sale of them, nor is it very reputable to be anxious to seize them when carried into grant.

This article is not without reasonable inducements to its formation. An opinion that the antenati of each country may hold lands in the other, has been countenanced by some of our ablest lawyers. If this should have been a mistaken opinion, but lands shall have been fairly purchased under it, a seizure of the property so purchased, will accord but little with the practice and character of liberal governments. The code of Virginia under the former government, furnishes repeated evidences of an unwillingness to avail itself thus of individual misfortune and mistake. It was certainly not an impoper subject for national agreement. The agreement being reciprocal, I am at a loss to conjecture by what system of reasoning, the independence of America will be proved to be more affected by it than the independence of Britain, nor can I conjecture how the safety of the United States can be put in hazard, by securing to a few mistaken individuals, the property they have paid for, which is of itself a notification to others to forbear to purchase. If our safety has never been affected, but our wealth and numbers have increased with a rapidity which almost outstrips calculation, in those states which permit foreigners to acquire lands among them, it is not easy to believe that it can be endangered by confirming a few titles acquired through mistake, in those states which do not permit foreigners to acquire their lands.

The truth is, that by the natural cause of events, the state which permits a foreigner to purchase, instead of loosing the land acquires the purchaser, his wealth and labor.

The idea that danger results from permitting the acquisition of land by a foreigner is not well founded in reason or in fact. The extent of such acquisitions from the nature of things can never be considerable, and the property acquired is rather a security for the conduct of the individual, which will make him more cautious, than the same person without immovable property would be. The experiment has been repeated, and the practice is never found to produce the mischief which is dreaded,

The 24 h article of the treaty made between Russia and Denmark, in October 1782, shews evidently that, in both those nations, foreigners are permitted without restriction to purchase, to inherit, and to hold lands.

If I am not greatly misinformed, every alien is permitted to acquire lands in France, but, on his death, his whole property real and personl devolved on the crown. There are however instances where under the old government, foreigners have had especial license to hold lands exempt from the Droit d'Aubaine; and at present the law by which the effects of foreigners devolved on the government is abolished.

The Pyrenean treaty, and the treaty of Nemiguen shew that, both in France and Spain, foreigners have been long permitted to acquire and to hold lands.

The treaty of Nimeguen evinces that certain foreigners were permitted to hold lands in Holland, and that the Prince of Orange held lands in France. The same treaty proves the existence of the principle in the dominions of the Empire.

It is believed that Britain is the only nation in Europe which has, uniformly excluded all foreigners from the acquisition of title to any portion of its soil. The first instance of their receding from this principle, is supposed to be found in their treaty with the United States.

Nor have the people of America heretofore considered the total exclusion of aliens as necessary either for her independence or safety.

It is supposed to be certain that the 11th article of our treaty with France, yield to the individuals of that nation, an unlimitted right to purchase in future and to hold lands in America. This right, which cannot be considered as questionable, is accompanied with a clause calculated to excite attention. It is that it shall not affect the laws made, or that may be made hereafter in France, against emigration. The subjects of France then, under our treaty with her, might be forbiden to reside in the United States, or even to visit our country, and yet might be considerable land holders in it.

It is believed that the 6th article of our treaty with Sweden admits of the same construction, and it is certain that by the 10th article of our treaty with Prussia, the subjects of that King are permitted to inherit lands in America, and are allowed a reasonable time to dispose of them and carry the purchase money to their own country, or elsewhere at their choice.

Our treaty of peace with Britain will be converted into absurdity, if we do not construe it to protect titles then acquired.

There are states in the Union which permit aliens to hold lands within their territory, and have experienced no mischief from the permission.

The holder of lands residing in any country, own local allegiance to the government of that country, and is bound by its laws.

When we reflect that aliens have been permitted, from time immemorable, by almost every nation in Europe, to hold lands to a greater or less extent, in their respective territories; that the United States have given to Frenchmen, and probably to Sweden, perpetual license, forever to acquire and to hold lands in our country; though they should even be compelled to remain in France or Sweden, and draw thither their rents and profits, thereby weakening instead of strengthening us; and to the subjects of Prussia the right of inheriting our lands, of settling them, and carrying from us the money produced by the sales; that in the treaty of 1783, we have sanctioned titles then possessed; that, in a part of the United States, the municipal laws permit foreigners of every description to acquire lands; that by acquiring them they become so far subjects of the government, and bound by its laws.—When we reflect on these things, is it possible to believe these men sincere, who now for the first time discover, that by permitting the very few who may heretofore have purchased, supposing their title good, to hold those lands, we hazard the tranquility, the safety or independence of our country?

I pass to the next objection, which is, that

11thly, It surrenders certain inherent powers of an independent government, by relinquishing the right of confiscating money in the funds, powers necessary for the safety and defence of the United States.—The words of the article are—"Neither the debts due from individu-"als of the one nation to individuals of the other, nor "shares of money which they may have in the public "funds or public or private Banks, shall ever, in any "event of war or national differences, be sequestered or "confiscated."

So far as jealousy might be entertained for national honor, national independence or national punctilio, we are certainly saved by the apparent reciprocity of the article. It remains then to consider the subject only on the grounds of policy and justice.

The advantages of commerce to all the nations of the earth have been so frequently delineated and are of themselves so obvious, that a dissertation on them will not now be required. The situation of America does not by any means render foreign commerce less important to her than to her sister nations. Possessed of a soil immensely fertile and extensive, the surplus produce of the Farmer's labor can find no adequate market at home. This surplus must perish on his hands, or seek a market through the channel of foreign commerce.

Such is the situation of the people of the United States, speaking of them generally, as to disable them from purchasing those necessaries or conveniencies which they think it their interest to purchase with ready money. Even to close the account with the year, is a punctuality practiced but by few. The American merchants have not a capital which will enable them to give without receiving credit. As their purchase must precede a sale they require credit at any rate. It may be asserted then that credit is indispensably necessary to the existence of our foreign commerce.

It is a truth which no reasonable man can persuade himself to deny, that the greater the hazard attending credit, the less advantageous will it be to the person to whom it is given. He must pay for the use of the money and for the risk accompanying that use. These accumulated charges do, and must forever fall on the ultimate receiver of the credit or the consumer who purchases from him. That ultimate receiver is the farmer and planter of the United States or the merchant who sells to them. The risk of confiscating British debts then, whatever that risk may be, is a tax levied on the merchants, farmers and planters of the United States. The payment of it can only be avoided by breaking off all commercial intercourse with the nation whose debts we wish to confiscate, and that would be to commit a still greater folly and to incur a still heavier tax. It would be greatly to diminish the number both of those who sell what we wish to purchase, and who purchase what we wish to sell. It would be of consequence to reduce the price of exports and to enhance the price of imports.

Let these serious truths be seriously weighed by the agricultural interests of the United States. Let them determine whether they choose to pay for the hazard of a confiscation which in all human probability will never be made.

To speak of the justice of confiscating the debts of individuals, unless it be in a case of extreme necessity, would be to insult the judgment of every reader.

This and other reasoning establishing the same result, has been conclusive in its operation on the human mind. Vat. b. 3, sec. 77 —After stating that by the strict rules of war, debts may be confiscated, adds, "But at present in "regard to the advantages and safety of commerce all the "sovereigns of Europe have departed from this rigor. "And as this custom has generally been received, he "who acts contrary to it, injures the public faith; for "strangers trusted his subjects only from a firm persuasion "on that the general custom would be observed. The "state does not so much as touch the sums which it owes "to the enemy. *Every where*, in case of war, funds credited to the public are exempt from confiscation and "seizure."

Every commercial treaty, as is believed, which has been made in Europe for more than one hundred years past, contains a stipulation against the confiscation of debs, and a clause allowing, in case of war, a limitted time for the subjects of the two powers to collect their effects and remove. Even Russia, savage and barbarous as she is, debtor too as she must be generally, from the state of her population, has acceded to the principle. The 12th article of her treaty with Britain concluded the 20th June, 1766, does in the most positive and complete terms, renounce the right to confiscate debts or other property in case of war. Her other treaties do also renounce it. Nor has America, hitherto, so far disgraced herself, as to manifest a solicitude to grow rich on the plunder of individuals.—Dangerous as was the late war with Britain, pressed as we were in its progress, by the hard hand of necessity, at no period of time would America consent to confiscate debts. We deemed it a violation of moral principles, and in October 1777, Virginia declared, "that "public faith and the law and usage of nations required "that they should not be confiscated."

In all the commercial treaties we have formed which are with France, Holland, Sweden and Prussia, we have stipulated to allow in one instance six, in others nine months, to the subjects or citizens of the other contracting party, to sell or remove their debts and other effects.

Was it then to be conceived, that in opposition to the practice of the world, in opposition to our own practice, our own principles, and our apparent interest, we should contend for the demolition of so important a portion of our commerce as that with Britain, as for charging it with burthens which will fall upon ourselves, by declaring a determination to confiscate all the money she had or would trust us with?

Should we even retain and exercise the right of confiscation, the act is so unused, is so much and so universally execrated as to leave it almost certain, that the treaty concluding the war, would stipulate a compensation for the sums so received. We should then, in the first instance, pay for that risk of confiscation which debts must have encountered, and in the second pay for all the debts thus confiscated.

Tho' this is the most important, it is not the only point of view in which the subject deserves to be considered.

Peace, I presume, must have been deemed preferable to war, or negotiation would in the first instance have given place to the sword. How hostile to peace must have appeared that temper which, while it relinquished to every other nation the right of confiscation, pertinaciously retained it with respect to Britain only, and threatened with the exercise of a power universally reprobated and discarded, the most commercial people in the world! How unfavourable an impression must this temper have made! How little was it calculated to produce an amicable adjustment of differences!

We say that, having no fleets to defend us, we can only protect ourselves from injury, or punish injuries actually committed, by seizing the debts due from our citizens to British subjects. We deceive ourselves when we argue thus, and submit, I am persuaded, to the guidance of passion rather than reason. Our fleets are as incapable of protecting us against France, Holland, or Sweden, as against Britain. It is more generally by privateers than by fleets that commercial reprisals are made. It has been demonstrated that the right of making reprisals on debts cannot be retained, but to our own loss, and that if such reprisals are made, the war they would produce could, in all human probability, never terminate but by restitution. It is also certain that our unprotected vessels which cover the ocean would fall an instant sacrifice to those whose debts were confiscated.

It is argued with as little reason, that the mercantile influence of Britain will be opposed to war while the apprehend the confiscation of their debts, but that this opposition will be removed by security on this interesting subject.

It is certain that the merchants engaged in the American commerce will, for the most obvious reasons, ever be opposed to, and will ever use their utmost influence against an unnecessary war with the United States.

A war destroys that commerce in which they are at present engaged, and forces them to search out new employment. It suspends during its continuance the receipt of a considerable portion of their capital. This is the principal inconvenience they would apprehend from war, should America even retain the right of confiscating their debts. For so odious is the exercise of this power throughout the commercial world, that Britain could not be expected to conclude the war without some such stipulation as is contained in the 4th article of the treaty of 1783. A peace without such an article, would be considered as a sacrifice of the rights of her subjects for which she would be bound in principles and according to her usual practice to make them reparation.

It is then apparent that both policy and justice urge the mutual relinquishment of a right to confiscate debts in case of war. It ought never to be forgotten that credit is more beneficial to those who receive and use it properly, than to those who give it; that this credit is almost incompatible with insecurity, and that every burthen imposed on it is borne by the ultimate receiver of the credit.

I have not noticed so much of the article as respects the money in our funds. It is evident from the quotation from Vattel, that a confiscation of money in the public funds of any nation, would be considered throughout the world as the consummation of political vice and national fraud.

Unable to suspect my countrymen generally of wishing such a shameful prostitution of national character, I do not deem it necessary to ask their attention to an argument on it. Those who feel a wish for the discussion of the subject, will find it ably and elaborately treated in a report of the late secretary of the treasury, read in the house of representatives, Jan. 19, 1795. I trust my fellow citizens are too rational to disregard the real weight and solidity of the argument on account of any prejudices, whether well or ill founded, which may have been excited against the person who delivered it.

A CITIZEN.

REMARKS

On the Publication of WILLIAM WIECOCKS *in our last.*

From the AURORA.

Thus Mr. William Wilcocks once more steps forward the undaunted champion of the people, and opposes the weight of his mighty name to the Anarchists, Disorganizers, Conspirators, *&c.* JEFFERSONS, MADISONS, DICKINSONS, *&c. of this country. Wherever his name is known, his assertions will weigh as much as if accompanied with the strongest evidence; but as its reputation is not quite co-extensive with the union, it might be well, for the benefit of the uninformed, that he should accompany his assertions with proof.*

It would be well that he should condescend to impart some portion of his "direct testimony of the existence in this country, of an association, the object of which is the destruction of the Federal Government" The Democrats have long suspected, that a faction existed in this country unfriendly to the Rights of Man—still hankering after royalty, though their efforts to introduce it have been thrice baffled. The late unconstitutional and leberticide proceedings of our Executive have strengthened their suspicions, but they do yet amount to conviction—W. W's "direct testimony" may serve to remove some doubts. If he would also condescend to publish to the world the names of the "traitors" he speaks of, it may be a useful clue to the unraveling of the plot.

He speaks of the Western insurrection as a link in the chain of conspiracy. Many circumstances, hitherto but little known, induce a belief that in this he is not far mistaken. The excise law was suffered to sleep, until the western people were roused by the interference of the General Government respecting the settlement at Presque' Isle. While in a ferment on this ground of complaint, a strong dose of seasonable aggravation was thrown in, by requiring an immediate execution of the excise law, issuing processes against the delinquents. This had its effect, outrages were the consequence and thousands of citizens, at the expence of several hundred thousand pounds, were exposed to a march of some hundred miles to perform what a few conciliatory words had already done, and then they were marched back again. All this admirably proved, that though we have no standing army, no king, yet, we had an influence as powerful, to curb the evil doer, it operated as a threat to the evil thinker, and had the admirable effect of convincing some, that we might as well have a king and standing army.

The champion, William Wilcocks, proceeds to assert, that the pieces signed Hancock and Valerius first published in the Aurora, without disguise invite the people to insurrection. He is chalenged to shew that they have the most remote tendency to produce that effect.

He appears to consider it as a crime of the first magnitude to arraign the official conduct of the first magistrate. Let him point out law, constitution or principle recognizing this act as a crime. What becomes of the liberty of the press if attempts to examine the public conduct of public servants, is stigmatized as conspiracy. Fortunately, that liberty rests upon a firmer basis, than the puny opinions of a William Wilcocks.

It is conceived the champion's observation is not very extensive, or he never could have remarked, that Hancock and Valerius have been noticed but by few printers. Those pieces have been republished in New-York, in Connecticut, in Delaware, and in the three Baltimore papers. They have already, tho' but lately published, had a more extensive circulation than any of the lucubrations of William Wilcocks.

Imported in the Schooner Pargon, Nathaniel Wattles, Master, from Grenada, and

FOR SALE,

1600 well cured Spanish hides,

A few bales of Excellent Cotton,
And Molasses in Hhds.

Also on hand,

Rum in puncheons,
Sugar in Hhds. and Barrels.

The above articles will be sold cheap for cash or short credit. PETERSON & TAYLOR.

TURTLE DINNER.

THE Subscriber begs leave respectfully to inform the Gentlemen of Alexandria and its vicinity that there will be a fine GREEN TURTLE dressed at SPRING GARDEN on Thursday next, the 17th inst.

H. WILBAR.

ROBERT HENDERSON

HAVING heard a report, that it was by some person conjectured, he was one of the partners in the House of Messrs. *Matthew Franken Boone & Co.* of this place; finds it incumbent upon himself to assert, that he is not a partner in that house, nor has he any partner in this place.

He has for sale, a regular assortment of wet GOODS per the Barrel or Hogshead, warranted of the first qualities, also all sorts of groceries, which he will sell cheap.

Union Street, Alexandria, Sept. 5, 1795.

N. B. He has got 25000 lb. of excellent new RICE from Carolina, a few hundred bushels of SALT for sale.

A small SCHOONER for sale, either for cash or credit. Apply as above.

FRANCIS VIVENT

INFORMS the merchants and inhabitants of this town that he has established a house of commerce situate in King street—the care of which he has confided to Messrs. *Alixes Peter Banchereau*, and *Peter Desnoes*, formerly merchants at St. Domingo, to whom he has also given his signature for the purpose of dispatching any business he may be favoured with in the commission or mercantile line.

He will sell Sugars, Coffee, some boxes of Oil, and a few bottles of high scented Maccuba Snuff, wholesale or retail.

Alexandria, Aug. 20, 1795. 1 m.

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40 Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, on Sunday night the 23d of August, living at Langley farm, near the little falls of Potomack. a sorrel *Mare* and *Mare Colt*, the mare is 15½ hands high, with one of her hind feet white and branded on her near buttock with the letter M not very plain. I think she is crest-fallen, but what makes her more remarkable is, she has been much surfeited, insomuch that the hair is coming off her back and rump—the colt is nearly the colour of the mare.

I will give the above reward for the mare, colt and thief, or ten dollars for the mare and colt.

GEO. BEARD.

Sept. 1, 1795.

A valuable Merchant Mill,

To be Sold, or Rented for one or more years:

IS is situated on the west bank of Shenandoah river, between Snicker's and Berry's ferry, in Frederick county, on a never failing spring of lime stone water, having a fall of 36 feet and upwards. There are in the same one pair of Burr mill stones, and one pair for corn and country grist: adjacent thereto is an excellent store well fitted up and a kitchen. For further particulars persons inclined to rent may apply to Mr. Francis Peyton, merchant in Alexandria, or to the owner thereof living near the aforesaid premises.

JOHN HOLKER.

Sept. 4, 1795.

ALEXANDRIA, SEPTEMBER 15.

FROM BERMUDA, AUG. 22.

Wednesday arrived the ship Hamilton, from Alexandria, in Virginia, bound for France with provisions, but taken by his Majesty's ship Thetis, commanded by the hon. A. F. Cockrane, Esq.

In the Holland arrived at Philadelphia from Hamburgh, came passenger, Col. JAMES NAPPER TANDY, *a citizen of Dublin.*

A Ship for Sale.

I WILL dispose of a ship now building in this town, which will soon be ready to launch. Her timbers which are of white oak and perfectly seasoned, it may be asserted with truth, are equal if not superior to those of any ship ever built at any place of that kind of wood, and the whole of her plank is of a prime quality and well seasoned.

I will also sell 4000 acres of land in one survey in Kentucky, at no great distance from the Iron Works on Licking creek, and I judge the road now cutting from that country to Greenbriar will pass near to it. Also 200 acres in another survey. I will sell a bargain of these lands and will receive payment in dry goods or property in this county. Wm. HICKMAN.

Sep. 13. 1795.

FOR SALE BY

Thompson and Veitch

OLD Port and Lisbon WINES of a superior quality, in pipes hhds. and quarter casks.

Also, an assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c. at their wholesale warehouse, on Fairfax-street.

Alexandria, August 10, 1795.

N. B. They have yet on hand Hair Matrasses, and a few bales of Sail Cloth.

For Sale,

A HOUSE with a front and back store, cellars, &c. complete, in as good a situation for business as any in Alexandria.

Wanted to purchase,

A house and Garden in town, or a small plantation in the neighbourhood—Enquire of the Printer.

Sept. 2.

Wanted to purchase for cash,

A Convenient Brick dwelling HOUSE and garden of a moderate size. It would be preferred near the centre of the town, although is not intended for business at present. Apply to the printer.

Alexandria, August 26, 1795. (t. f.)

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from Dr. Cook's lot, near this town, a *White Horse*, about 10 years old, 14 hands 2 or 3 inches high; paces and trots; marks unknown. The above reward will be given to any returning him to

ROBERT B. JAMESSON.

Alexandria, Aug. 27.

Red House Races,

Prince William County, State of Virginia.

WILL be run for on Wednesday the twenty-third of September next, the Jocky Club purse of *Forty Guineas*, four mile heats, free for any horse mare or gelding, agreeably to the Bowling-Green rules (which remain in force here this meeting)—On Thursday a purse of *Fifteen Guineas*, three mile heats; and on Friday a considerable sweep stake, two mile heats. The course shall be in complete order, and excellent old fodder and oats for the running horses, and every other attention that can be paid by the public's humble servant,

JAMES GARDINER.

N. B. A pair of good quarter paths will be in readiness. Aug. 20.

Cheap Goods.

THE subscriber determined to quit the sale of Dry Goods, will dispose of his present stock, by wholesale or retail, at and under prime cost for cash or approved notes. JOHN FERRALL.

King-street, Alex. Aug. 26.

The Co-partnership of the subscribers

carried on at Alexandria, under the firm of *Benjamin Marshall & Co.* and at this place under the firm of *Robert R. Richardson & Co.* is this day by mutual consent dissolved. Such persons as have claims against either of the said firms will apply to *Robert R. Richardson* for payment, and those indebted will make payment to him, as he alone is impowered to receive and give discharges.

BENJAMIN MARSHALL.
ROBERT R. RICHARDSON.

George-Town, August 24, 1795.

To be Sold,

BY the Subscriber, a LOT in the town of Leesburg containing half an acre, on the main street and extending to another street running parallel, which makes it valuable, as it has two fronts and may be divided into four lotts with sufficient front and depth to each. There are improvements on the lots. Any person inclinable to purchase may know the terms by applying to

SAMUEL CANBY.

8th mo. 22, 1795.

Poet's Corner.

PITT AND DUNDAS, AT WIMBLEDON.

[BY PETER PINDAR.]

O say, where first was planned thy Powder scheme?
At *Wimbledon* arose the golden dream;
Where thou and honest *Rumbold*-hunting HARRY,
Project, and re-project, and oft miscarry'?
Two Graziers cheap'ning hogs to fill your styes,
Two spiders weaving lines for simple flies;
Rich spot! whence millions take their easy wing,
To *bribe* an Emperor, and *refresh* a King;
Where blest, ye bumper it in England's cause,
Belch opposition's fall, and *hiccup* laws;
With equal spirit, where each work succeeds,
A *bottle* now, and now a *nation* bleeds.

To be Sold,

At the plantation of *Henry Rosseau*, deceased, on Popes-head Run, in Fairfax county, on Tuesday the 29th of September,

All the personal estate of the said deceased, consisting of two Negro men, with stocks of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs; also household furniture, plantation utensils and a stack of hay.

The sale to begin at eleven o'clock.

Ready money will be expected for all sums under one hundred dollars; for others, bonds with security, or notes at 90 days, negociable at the bank of Alexandria, with such endorsers as shall be approved.

All persons having claims against the estate, are desired to make them known to the subscriber, before the day of sale, that they may be so arranged as to give preference to such as are by law thereto entitled; they are also requested to attend the sale with their claims duly authenticated and receive money, bonds or notes as far as the estate shall be sufficient, that the subscriber may be enabled to close his administration at the next District Court.

ALEXANDER HENDERSON,
Administrator.

Dumfries, 8th August, 1795.

ROBERT HAMILTON,

HAS FOR SALE

MADEIRA, Port, Calcacella and Lisbon wines, Pipes, Hogsheads and quarter casks.
Lump Sugar in barrels,
Double Gloucester Cheese,
Pork of prime quality,
St. Ubes Salt,
Shingles, Seine Cork,
A choise parcel of Spanish Hides.
Tar, Turpentine, &c. &c.

James Cavan

HATH RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

MOLASSES in Hhds. imported in the Schooner Amazon from Grenada,
Sugar in Hhds. and Barrels,
Rum in Hhds. of 2d and 3d proof,
And a few barrels of LIMES and LEMONS, imported in the Schooner Harriot from Barbadoes.

He has also on hand.

St. Vincent Rum of 2d, 3d, and 4th proof,
Holland Gin in pipes,
Whiskey in Hhds. Tierces, and Barrels,
Sherry Wine in Quarter Casks,
Philadelphia Loaf Sugar in barrels,
Mould Candles in Boxes,
50 Boxes best English white Soap,
50 do. do. Brown,
A small parcel of Bacon, and 200 barrels Pork, in excellent order for shipping.

Alexandria, Sept. 4, 1795.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

Runaways!

RAN away from the subscriber, whilst at Bath, on the 13th inst. a negro fellow named Stephen, and took off with him a Mulatto wench called Henny, about 18 years of age—the fellow is about 22 and remarkably fond of playing on the fiddle and had one with him when he went off. his cloaths which are missing consist of a mixt coating surtout, a mixt cassimere under coat, a brown and yellow striped waistcoat and one old black silk do. one pair of buckskin breeches, one pair of white cotton and one pair drab stockinet do. white cotton stockings shoes and buckles. The wench took very little but what she had on when she went off, viz. a short gown of striped calico, a green stuff petticoat, check apron and white handkerchief. Whoever will deliver the said slaves at Alexandria shall have the above reward, and if so secured in any gaol that the subscriber gets them again shall have Ten Dollars for both, or Five Dollars for either, over and above what the law allows.

JOHN MANDEVILLE.

Alexandria, Aug. 20. 1795.

15,000lb. of Bacon, prime quality for Sale by

ARCHIBALD DOBBIN.

SPRING GOODS

Joseph Riddle & Co.

HAVE received by the ship Two Sisters, Captain ISAAC HILTON, from London—one hundred and eighty-two packages of well chosen seasonable Goods, which they offer for sale by the package or smaller quantity.

Also—London bottled PORTER in casks and hampers of 6 and 6½ dozen each.

Alexandria, June 5, 1795.

For Freight or Charter,

The Brig AURORA,

JOHN WOOLDRIDGE, *Master.*

Burthen 1000 barrels. For particulars apply to the master on board, lying off Harper's wharf. *For sale on board said brig,*

A small assortment of Dry Goods, consisting of cotton and linen, Irish linen, tow cloth, shoes, &c. Sept. 12.

For Freight, Sale or Charter,

The new Ship NANCY,
CHARLES GOODRICH, Master;
Burthen about 400 hhds.—She is well accommodated for passengers. For terms apply to the master on board or to Mr. James Reed *at George-Town.*

Alexandria, Sept. 7, 1795.

Alexandria and Charleston PACKET.

PACKETS are evidently calculated and deservedly considered to be of special and of extensive utility to the commerce of a free and industrious people.—Influenced by an ardent wish, therefore, to accomplish so interesting and desirable an object—to conduce in any degree to the reciprocal advantage of the public—the subscribers have, at no small pains, selected a neat Schooner, called the TWO SISTERS, of about 50 tons burthen, for the purpose of establishing her as a Packet from this port to Charleston. Having a pleasant and commodious cabin for the accommodation of passengers; the subscribers flatter themselves they may not fail to insure universal satisfaction.

Matthew F. Bowne & Co.

For Sale or Charter,

THE

Sloop Friendship,

OF 108 *Tons burthen, between 2 and 3 years old, and in complete order.—For terms apply to*
ANDREW & Wm. RAMSAY.

Alexandria, August 31, 1795.

Now in Fairfax county gaol, a

a likely negro woman about 25 years old, has with her a young child. She is 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, has a large scar on the back of her right hand, says she was formerly the property of Thomas Jones of the state of Maryland, who sold her to Rheuben Harris of North Carolina, from whom she escaped. The owner is requested to come, prove his property, pay charges and take them away, or they will be disposed of according to law.

CHARLES TURNER, s. m.

Aug. 27, 1795.

The Captain of any vessel bound

to St. Croix, or St. Thomas, may hear of a passenger by applying at *Francis Vivint's* store, King-street—who has for sale,

French Brandy in pipes and quarter casks; Muscovado Sugar in hhds. and barrels, Coffee barrels, Bourdeaux Claret in cases.

Real Estate for Sale.

A Three-story Brick House, in King-street, next below the store of Ricketts and Newton, now in tenure of Fosters and May—This is a good stand for business, and has been occupied as a store for several years—A Lot of 20 feet front and 60 deep, joining William Bushby's house, on Duke-street.

About 50 acres of Land, near this Town, part lying on the river, and joining the plantation of Baldwin Dade—Twelve Thousand Acres of Land, in Harrison County, Virginia, on the waters of Hughs's River, or the North Branch of Little Kenhawa.—This land is said to be of an extraordinery good quality, and well watered—It may be had partly for ready money, part on time, or exchanged for lots in this Town. Further particulars may be known by applying to the subscriber.

WM. HARTSHORNE.

Alexandria, 6th mo. 29, 1795. a w. t, f.

A Merchant Mill, Lands

And other property for Sale, viz.

A Tract containing 90¼ acres of land, with a merchant mill and saw mill thereon, situate on a branch of Kappahannock River in Culpepper county, Virginia, near Chesser's Gap of the Blue Ridge. The mill house is about 41 by 52 feet, has two water wheels 18 by 19 feet over-shot and 30 feet head and fall, a pair of burr stones about 4 feet 6 or 8 inches and a pair of excellent country stones; the stream is full capable of working three pair of stones nearly the whole year. The whole stream which is large and the most constant of any in that part of the county, may be conducted to the wheels, if desired, with a very trifling expence; no part of the works can possibly be affected by the most violent floods. The other improvements are a store house with a cellar well walled, two rooms with a brick chimney and fire place in each and two lodging rooms above, a kitchen and smoak house, all new and well built, with shingle roofs, a good paled garden, two other dwelling houses, a stable, spring-house and a new log house; there are besides the above improvements a small apple orchard of bearing trees and above 25 acres of the land cleared; there is likewise on this tract, and on the same stream, another mill seat equal if not superior, as it has the advantage of another stream which can with little expence be united to the other at the forebay. This mill has the advantage of commanding a most extensive custom and purchase of wheat, there being no merchant mill to the northward nearer than those on Shenandoah, the opposite side of the Blue Ridge, and but one to the southward in 25 miles; no part of Virginia excells in point of quality the wheat raised in this neighbourhood: the works of the mill are in good order and almost new and the cloths are good. About one half the purchase money will be required in hand and an extensive credit given on the balance, by securing the payment of £. 100 annually.

The whole Stock in a Tan-Yard at Front-Royal, in Frederick county, 22 miles from the town of Winchester, consisting of leather, hides, bark, working tools, &c. There are about 16 vatts of leather nearly tanned, and about 60 or 70 cord of bark in the yard, mostly one year old and well saved. The person who may purchase the stock may have a lease for 10 or 12 years of the yard which has 32 vatts including handlers, latches, bates, &c. together with a large dwelling house adjacent to the yard, a barn, garden and an inclosed lot of about 4 or 5 acres. This stand is surpassed by none in the state of Virginia out of a sea port town, as its situation in a small improving village at the junction of two capital roads across the Blue Ridge and an extensive country unsupplied with tan yards, gives it the advantage of a most extensive custom: a considerable part of the amount will be required in hand and a credit will be given on the balance. To a person desirous of establishing himself or son in this business to advantage cannot but be an object of importance.

300 acres of land about five miles from the town of Front Royal, on which are two tenements and upwards of 100 acres cleared.

385 acres ditto about the same distance from the said town, with two small improvements upon it and about 150 bearing apple trees.

30½ acres within two hundred yards of the said town, nearly all clearer, which will be sold altogether or in lots of 2½ to 3 acres.

160 acres ditto in two tracts adjoining, on which are two small settlements with log houses, and about 25 acres cleared and under good fence, half a mile from the last mentioned place.

Half of a tract of 200 acres of land one mile from the said town of Front Royal whereon is a large still house with four stills, near 100 head of hogs, about 10 head of cows and some young cattle, a very fine team of five horses and a good road waggon and geers, and about 30 acres of corn growing, the half of which will be sold with half of the land. This distillery is never stopped by the vicisitudes of weather, being supplied with water from an excellent spring. On this tract is a capital mill seat on Happy creek.

200 acres land all in wood adjoining the last mentioned. This tract abounds with a variety of excellent timber, especially large pines, which would render it an object to the purchaser of the adjoining tract.

Also, several lots in the town of Front Royal, and two at Bath, one of which is situate near the public square and spring—the other is an elegant and most improveable situation on the side of the mountain, possessing the advantage of a prospect and an almost continual circulation of air, in the sultry and calm season which renders lower situations so extremely distressing during that time.

For the above lands and property a part will be requested to be paid down and time will be given for the balance. Any person desirous of purchasing may know the terms by applying to Mr. John Hickman, living at Front Royal who will shew the lands, or to the subscriber at Alexandria.

Wm. HICKMAN.

Sept. 3, 1795.

Six Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from Alexandria on Tuesday the 25th inst. a middle size dark bay horse, with the two hind legs white above the heels, a large star, with a switch tail, and full main, shod all round, and in good case. Whoever secures said horse and brings him to Alexandria, will receive the above reward, and all reasonable expenses, by applying to Doctor Ambrose, on Captain Conway's wharf.

Alexandria, 28th August 1795.

Wanted to hire,—A Journeyman BUTCHER,

ONE well recommended for sobriety and integrity will meet with good encouragement—apply to the Printer.